

Fing of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome.
And all thy huse were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
with Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

MR. TRUMBULL'S REVIEW OF THE VETO.

Rarely has a more dignified, cogent, conclusive argument been addressed to either House of Congress than Mr. Trumbull's review of the President's Message vetoing the Freedmen's Bu. sulted and disgraced by this performreau bill. Col. Forney's Chronicle gives the following summary of its proposi- history of the country to compare to tions:

annual message of the President of the inauguration as Vice-President, is United States, delivered to Congress at the commencement of the present session. That message, it will be remembered, expressed a desire upon the part of the President to secure all mee in their rights, and to protect the freedmen in all the privileges guaranteed to them under the Emancipation Proclamation; and, in the judgment of Mr. Trumbull and thirty sic Senators who roted formance, we give the following parwith him for it on the 25th of January, the provisions of this bill were eminently calcuated to accomplish these objects.

II. That it was not, as the President avers, an original measure, but simply an amandment to the bill under which the Freedman's Bureau is now acting, and which had the sanction of the Executive Limselt, as well as the approval of the great majority of the loyal people of the country. As an and I am free to say to you that I am still amendment, it removes many of the objectionable features of the Bureau as now organized, simplifying its ramifications and making it more efficient.

III. That it was not intended as a permanent part of the administrative policy of the Government-one of its sections expressly stating, on the contrary, that it shall remain in force "until otherwise provided by law, " just as all other laws of Congress are supposed to do. The wonder is that the President ever thought of making such an objection to it as this. No such idea ever entered the mind of any person who authorized and voted for it.

IV. That, instead of being an extrava-

gant and unnecessary expense to the Govcrument, it has indirectly saved us millions of dollars which would otherwise have been

V. That the Bureau did not contemplate feeding, clothing and educating the refugees and freedmen, but was rather intended

VI. That, instead of it being designed laugh of scorn. exclusively for negroes, more Whites have, in some sections and in many instances, been New Beclarations by the Presibenefitted by it than Blacks, and that the proportion of Whites still needing its assistance is equal to that of the pegroes.

VII. That there was an immediate pecessity for the pussage of the bill, because the original act creating the Buseau expires by limitation in the month of May, 1866.

VIII. That, instead of establishing military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen, it simply extends it over the officers and employees of the bureau. And that in accord-Grant, in his report to the President of his tour through the South, transmitted to the Senate with a message a few weeks ago, it makes the Bureau a part of the War Department of the Government.

IX. That the bill did not contemplate the appointment of agents and other officers in every county or parish, except the President should, in his judgment, deem such appointments accessary.

X. That what the President terms the unconstitutional features of this bill, conferring arbitrary powers upon the officers of the Bureau, go no further than the President himself and the officers of the army acting under him have already gone; and that it is competent for Congress to provide all rules and regulations for the government of the army and navy, to which all are sub-

humblest soldier or sailor. XI. That, if the Rebellion is in all re spects at an end, the President is still exercising the war power, such as the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, contrary to the Constitution, which expressly states that this shall only be auspended in time of invasion or rebellion; and, as we have no invasion, and the writ is not in operation in a

XII. That, according to the consus of 1860, there were not four millions of slaves in the United States, and that instead of this being a measure to feed, clothe, and adacate four millions of freedmen, the report of Gen. Howard shows that at no time bune says: was there more than one hun Ired and fortyseven thousand persons under the care of the Bureau, fifty seven thousand of whom wege White refugees.

XIII. That, according to the sworn statement of Gen. Fiske before the Committee on Reconstruction, of the twenty-five thousand persons fed by the Bureau in Tennessee,

seventeen thousand five hundred were White

XIV. That, instead of the freedmen receiving protection from the civil Courts of the Southern States, and being secured by them in his rights, these States have, almost without exception, enucted through their legislatures laws with reference to the freedmen as infamous and oppressive as the

black code of Slavery. XV. That, if the President's views re States in Congress is correct, then all the legislation of the past five years is null and

Such were the main points in Sena tor Trumbull's speech, set forth with unusual power and eloquence.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson was serenaded on Thursday last by a motley crowd of Rebels, with a few mild Union men President appeared and made the most positively disgraceful and humiliating. Not only Mr. Johnson was disgraced, but the nation is most grievously init. Mr. Johnson's incoherent nonsense I. That the bill itself was inspired by the about "plebeian," &c., at the time of his respectable when compared with this latest effort at Presidential stump

> speaking. We do not feel like burdening our over-crowded columns with this Presidential nonsense, but, in order that our readers may fully appreciate the peragraphs as specimen bricks:

> But these centlemen, as we swing round their circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the South; I opposed the Davises, and Toombses, and Slidells, and a long list of others, whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what name you call them, [A voice—"call them traitors."] who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, for the preservation of this compact.

> I am still for the restoration of this Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours living and following out its destiny. [A voice, 'Give us the names.''] A gentle man calls for their names; well suppose I should give them? [A voice, 'We know them.'] I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to pervent or destroy them, as were the men who fought against us. [A voice, "What are the names?"] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, [tremendous applause; I say Charles Sumner [great ap-plause; I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, all amongst them. [A voice, "Give it to Forney."] Some gentleman in the crowd says give it to Forney. I have only just to say, that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. \*[Laughter and applause.

After easing himself of the above, the President proclamed his fears that to assist them in doing all these things for premely ridiculous that it needs no

### dent.

The President has had a tion with Gov. Cox, of Ohio, an authorized report of which has been given to the public. This affords strong ground for the hope that Mr. Johnson does not propose to desert the party that elected him; and we venture to say that the Copperheads on reading it, will arrive at the conclusion that they were too fast in "indorsing his policy." ance with the recommendation of General The policy as thus announced they certainly cannot indorse, without undergoing a great change of heart. The idea advanced that the Freedmen's Bureau bill is to be maintained, and that none but truly loyal men are to be fornia is for freedom. admitted to Congress, will especially prove distasteful.

We will publish this letter next week.

Born Houses of the Legislature of Missouri have passed resolves sustain- grasp and just uses. "John Conness." ing the action of Congress generally, and especially in passing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The majorities are very strong-77 to 25 in the House, and 21 to 5 in the Senate. They know ject, from the Commander in Chief to the Rebels out that way, and don't regard them as properly reconstructed, as yet.

THE N. Y. Tribune says a gentle- reply: man, writing from Washington on the 20th to his friend in that city, says: "We have a rumor here to day that Jeff. Davis captured Washington yesterday. It House. Some say that the President only a portion of the States, we must have a ro. was gobbled (as was attempted a year or more ago) and paroled, as was not purposed then. The Long Bridge is broken away here; and that may save Congress-or two-

> SPEAKING of the President's recent extraordinary speech, the N. Y. Tri-

After it was put upon the wires at Washington. for transmission to this City, orders were received for it suppression, and it was not till about 1 e'clock that this order was revoked. The delay made it impossible for us then to put it in type before our usual hour of going to press.

SUBSCRIBE for the CHRONICER.

The President and Congress. Opinions of the Press on the Veto

The Baltimore American, the most truly loyal and influential newspaper published South of Mason and Dixon's line, in commenting upon President Johnson's speech

"The speech of President Johnson was XV. That, if the President's views re-garding the representation of the late Rebel
States in Congress is correct, then all the as Copperheads, Southern sympathizers and returned rebel soldiers. The sentiments expressed on that occasion brought exultation and gladness to their hearts equal to that occasioned by the tidings of the first rebel victory at Bull Run, and will be hailed by their confederates at the South with as such jubilation as they would have felt during the war if Lee had routed Grant, or Sherman had been driven into the coean, with all the gallant and loyal hosts that followed him from Atlanta. Though those who thus rejoice did not succeed in electing McClellau, they have secured a more unex-Rebels, with a few mild Union men pected victory, but one that will very likely mixed in, and, in response to calls, the yield bitter fruit, as it will cement and con secrate the Union sentiment of the country, and give to the South, in the end, harder extraordinary speech ever made by a sterms than they might otherwise have ob-President of the United States. In tained from the present or succeeding Congress. Whilst the loyal men of the country will lamont over the defections of a Presiused would be discreditable to the dent whom they trusted, and whose utter hustings, and, used on the forum, by auces had heretofore given hope that he would prove equal to the trust reposed in the highest officer in the nation, it was him, the tone and temper and language employed by him on this occasion, will cause a deep shock of humiliation and sorrow. We have no heart to further allude to the subject at this time. We are in the midst of a political revolution that will at once cause

The New York Evening Post is swerved from its intense devotion to President John son's works and ways by his speech of the 22d. Amid much that is unjust to Congress, it says :

"For the shocking and unseemly imputation Mr. Johnson chose to bring against Messrs. Stevens, Summer and others opposed to his policy, that 'their intention was to incite assassination, 'we trust that he will make haste to apologize, not merely to them, but to the country, which he has most grievously insulted. Such words as he uttered on that head would not be telerated in the hastiest stump speech. They are too ill judged and impulsive for us to think or write patiently about them; and we count it no slight misfortune for the nation that its chief magistrate should have spoken in this style.

The subjoined extracts from an editorial in the Norfolk (Va.) Post of Saturday says of the feeling produced in the South by the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau

"All the Southern papers received are jubilant over the defeat of that vital measure. Since the morning of July 22, 1861, when news of the great Southern victory achieved by Beauregard over McDowell, and the awful rout of the Federal army on the plains of Manassas, was borne through the South on the wings of the wind, as it were carry-ing joy and jubilation into every loyal Southhousehold, and gladdening every true Southern heart, there has been no news received with so much rejoicing by the people of the South as that informing them that the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This is the greatest victory they have achieved during the war-greater than any feats of arms of Stonewall Jackson, or of Robert E. Lee, and has given them more pleasure than had General Lee been elected Governor of Virginia. They have found an ally in President Johnson worth more to them than the alliance of France or England, and they now rejoice to see, even final triumph of the great Southern cause. Stevens and Sumner were conspiring The Republicans have been ignominiously for his assassination! This is so su- defeated and driven from the field, and nothing can save them from total annihila All that is necessary for the South comment, and will provoke only the to do is to continue to hold up the Pres dent's hands, and wage an unceasing and bitter war against the Republican Congress. The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner, and Andrew Johnson is now enshrined in every loyal Southern heart. They will accept no terms from the Radicals. They ask for none and and expect none. The fanatics may roar and hiss, but their claws are cut, and their fangs are poisonless. The watchword must henceforth be, "Johnson and Victory!" and although the odds are as four to one against them, did they not carry on a four years of open war in the field successfully, against still greater odds? A fig for your Republican Congress! We have a President with absolute powers, who can carry on government good enough for this section without the assistance of Congress.

Senator Corness (of Cal.) has received a telegram from California signed by two gentlemen, one of whom is a prominent member of the State Government, to the following effect .

"We congratulate you on your vote. Cali-

The following is Senator Conness's tele graphic reply :

"Thanks for your approval; am proud that California stands for liberty and justice. No one need fear shat I will swerve if I stand alone. Rebels, traitors and Swiss Guards, altogether, cannot must not wronch the fruit of national victory from loyal

Gov. Stone, of Iowa, on the 23d inst., received the following dispatch from Iowa

members of Congress: To Gov. Stone : In this trying hour, other States are telegraphing words of cheer to their mem-bers of Congress. Has the Iowa Legisla-ture no words of approbation?"

To this Gov. Stone sent the following

"DES MOINES, IOWA. Feb. 24. Hon. J. F. Wilson and Hon. Hiram

Price:

"Our Legislature, by an overwhelming majority, have passed the jeint resolution approving the course of our Senators and Representatives in sustaining the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and repudiating the President's veto. The loyal State of Iowa is warming anew. No faltering here; the radical majority in Congress will be triumphantly sustained. The Republican flag will not be lowered an inch. Stand firm, whatever the President may do. The great West is as unmovable now as she was during the dark hours of the rebellion. No compromise with traitors, either pardoned or unpardened.

[Signed] "W. M. STONE,

"W. M. STONE, "Governor of Iowa." Mr. Secretary Seward telegraphed the following endorsement of the President's

speech from New York:

dent's speach is triumphant, and the country will be happy. \* \* \*
"(Signed) W. H. SEWARD."

The Indiana Union State Convention which met at Indianapolis on last Thursday, adopted the following, among other resolves:

Resolved. That we have full faith in President Johnson and his Cabinet, and in the Union members of both Houses of Congress, and in the sincere desire and determination of all of them to conduct the affairs of the Government in such a manner as to secure the best interests of the whole people; and we hereby declare that we will sustain them in all constitutional efforts to

restore peace, order and permanent union.

Resolved. That while we indores the President of the United States in his constitutional effects for the safety of the Union and the restoration of law and order, we do hereby express our entire confidence in the Union majority in Congress, and pledge it

our cordial support.

Resolved, That it is the province of the legislative branch of the General Government to determine the question of recom-struction of the States lately in rebellion against that Government, and that in the exercise of that power Congress should have in view the loyalty of the peonle in those States, their devotion to the Consti-rution and obedience to the laws; and until the people of those States, by their acts, prove themselves loyal to the Government, they should not be restored to the rights and position enjoyed and occupied by them previous to their rebellion.

## MR. FESSENDEN ON ADMIT-TING SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Senator Fessenden of Maine, made an members was being discussed. His speech bristles with strong points, but is calm and statesmanlike in its tone. Speaking of the clamor of the late Rebels for admission to seats, which is now taken up by the President, Mr. Fessenden said:

Sir, the arms that were raised against us were never laid down until last April. From that time to December Congress was not in session. They were under the control of the military power. We came together on the first Monday of December. There had been an exhausting war, four years of deadly struggle; hundreds of thousands slain, hunireds of millions spent; a war more savage. in my judgment, on the part of the enemy we had to encounter than has been known in modern times; in which the most savage hate was exhibited against everything that was not of the confederates, which was dis-tinguished, remarkable, for its character, so listinct from all those wars that have marked modern periods. We came together in December, and certain men presented them-selves claiming to be admitted as Senators and as Representatives upon these floors. We had not been together thirty days before gentlemen contended here that they were entitled to admission upon an equality with ourselves and as parts of the governing pow-

er. It is not now ninety days since this Congress met; and before the expiration of ninety days, after this war of four years of the character that existed and with denunciations of the m st bitter kind from all that people, we are told that we are perpetrating the most gross injustice because they are not already here in these seats as Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that our legislation is substantially good for nothing

because they are not here.

It is a most remarkable fact in this connection that not only have we not been together ninety days when we are called upon to admit these Senators and these Representatives, but we are called on to decide self, who calls anon us to do it, hese not of nearly \$3.0 in money and a note for some withdrawn his suspension of the writ of \$200.

Abbeas corpus throughout that territory, but

The Athena Messenger notices the warkeeps his Army in that territory, and when all the generals and himself at the head of all the generals tell us that it is unsafe to withdraw it, that they cannot be left to withdraw it, that they cannot be left to be be a few must remain and they be kept under military law

THERE are two Hoopers in the lower House of Congress-Samuel Hooper of Massachusetrs, and Wm. H. Hooper, delegate from Utah. The Washington correspondent of the Rochester Democrat says:

A day or two since a despatch was hand-A day or two since a desparation of Mr. Samuel Hooper, addressed, "Mr. Paragentatives." Open-Hooper, House of Representatives. ing it, he was observed to refold it hastily, and look about the House with a most per-plexing air. Jolly Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island, occupied the next seat. Turning to him. Mr. Hooper asked, in a vexed tone, as he unconsciously again unfolded the dis-patch, "What shall I do, Jenckes? Here been opening another man's dis "The Rhode Islander read, as he leaned over, the following, bearing date. "Salt Lake City-Mr. Hooper; One of your wives has just been delivered of a son. Imagine the amusement the story creates as it goes circulating over the House. The Mormon brother must be doubly vexed at the mistake, and the unmistakable fastening upon him of that crime of statute law. In the meanwhile, our courteous friend from Massachusetts receives many a sly joke about one of his wives.

A LETTER from Texas says: There are not above ten or twelve schools yet in the State. Chaplain Honey says be could employ one hundred teachers within the next thirty days, if they could be obtained. A planter at Hompstead a few days ago offered to pay him \$500 a year, in gold, and a year's board, for a teacher for the negroes on his plantation. Rather surprised at the offer, the Chaplain inquired sonic-what as to his reasons in making it. The planter replied that, aside from all considerations of right, it would be a transaction of profit, "for," said he, "the negroes are so eager for education that I can get all I want to work for me by promising to educate their children." He employed over sixty. General Wilson, living ten miles this side of Brenham. "an old officer in the regular army." made the same offer.

Effects of the Veto in the South. A Washington dispatch to the Cincin-

nati Gazette, of the 27th, says: General Howard has received a number of telegrams from Assistant Commissioners in the so-called restored States. They represent that the veto is hailed by the enemies of the Government with much jubilance and enthusiasm, and that they have become troublesome; also, that disorders and out-rages are increasing. They state that the civilians and agents of the Bureau are paralvzed, and request the Commissioner to de-tail as agents true and tried officers of the Union army. The freedmen, understanding from the enemies of the country that the Government protection is to be withdrawn, are uneasy and disposed to leave the States. It was referred to the Special Committee, of which Mr. Eliot is chairman.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer doubtfully ex-claims— Is it Providence or accident that the party in opposition to the Democracy is so unfortunate with its Vice-Presidents?" The Boquirer used not feel any appre-hension. The Lord is not going to get on its side at this late day.—[Columbus Jour.

"New York. Feb. 23, 1866.

"It is all right and safe. The Union is restored and the country safe. The Press-

STATE NEWS.

THE Buckeye State states that last week a new well was struck on the farm formerly owned by Capt. May, located near Dry Run, in Ohio, and about two miles below the in Ohio, and about two miles helow the mouth of Little Beaver Creek. This well, from appearance, will yield about twenty barrels of oil per day. It is located within twenty rods of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh

THE Buckeye State states that a whole amily by the name of Dixon, consisting of the father, mother, two sons, two daughters and a granddaughter baye all been affiicted with lunacy as to incapasitate them for any duty. The family are Quakers, were formerly wealthy, and are much respected for their honesty, industry, and heretofore simple habits of life. They reside near New Lisbon.

THE Summit County Beacon says that a Northampton township, in which was found imbedded, about thirty feet from its base, bullet, which from its position in the wood and the number of grains surrounding it, must have been lodged there at least one

MRS. ELECTA BUCKLES, of Piqua, advertises for information of her husband Willis N. Buckles, who left his home abou willis N. Buckles, who left his home about a year ago. He is about 43 years old, and has saudy hair and whiskers; 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds; was lame in right leg. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, Electa Buckles, Piqua, Ohio.

THE Zanesville Signal says another oil well has been struck on the land of Isaac Piles, in Blue Rock township, Muskingum able speach in the Senate on Friday. while county. The well is only twenty feet deep, the joint resolution on admitting Southers. The present owner of the well is a poor man, who has a lease on the property. THE New Lisbon Patriot says it is report

ed that a train of cars will be put upon the New Lisbon Railroad by the 1st of April. — Hands are at work on the northern portion of the road, and it is expected it will be finished during the year.

One hundred ladies of Portsmouth have petitioned the City Council of that place to take measures to relieve them from annoy-ance, caused by ill mannerly persons on the side walks and street corners.

THE Newark American says a District Musonic Convention was in session in that city on Wednesday. Fifty-two Lodges were represented. Howard Matthews, of Cincinnati. Deputy Grand Master and Grand Lecturer, was in attendance.

THE steamboat Winchester was burned near East Liverpool, above Steubenville, on last Friday morning, at about 3 o'clock .-The fire caught from some cinders which i fireman was throwing out into the river, and parts of which blew into some baied hay, which about 200 bales were on board. About 150 persons were on board, of whom 15 were lost. As soon as the fire broke out information was conveyed to the pilot, and the engineer, putting on a full head of steam, ran her well up on the bank. The scene is described by eye-witnesses as awfully grand. The flames leaped to a tremend ous height and lit up the country for miles. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was new, this being its first trip. It was valued at \$81,000.

BENJAMIN D. STROTHER, Sr., died Van Wert, Van Wert county, January 26. 1866, at the advanced age of 99 years, months and 15 days. He was born in Cul pepper county. Va., ten years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.— He emigrated to Newark, Ohio, in 1805.

THE Bellefontaine Republican says that sentatives, but we are called on to decide on the evening of the 17th, about So clock, that the condition of that people is such as Mr. Daniel Maun was going home, he to render it safe, when the President him- was assaulted, knocked down, and robbed

THE Athens Messenger notices the war- by whose sleigh she was injured in the dering away of two little children, five years street.

A MEETING was held at Canton, recently, to consider the plausibility of constructing artificial ones. A proposition was made by the Directors of the A & G W. Rulway to build and ope rate a branch road from Aurora to Canton giving uninterrupted communication with An affray occurred at Deerfield. Warren

County, on Friday evening, between Dr. James Littleton and another citizen named William Lee, in which the latter was stabbed in the abdomen, the wound being sup posed to be fatal. Dr. Littleton is in cus-THE Akron (Ohio) Beacon says that the

fruit trees in some parts of Summit County sustained great injury from the recent cold snap, though it hopes the damage may not

MR. JAMES PRESTON. one of the largest peach growers of Southern Ohio, informs the Gallipolis Journal that the crop for this the Gallipolis Journal that the crop for this dent's veto, denouncing the action of Con-year is gone-killed by the recent cold gress in refusing admission to the Southern weather.

By the breaking of the axle of the tender on Saturday night's Eastern bound train on the Pittsburg, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, two passenger cars were thrown over an embankment twenty five feet high. One person is reported drowned by the water into which one of the cars tumbled, and several other passengers were burt, none fatally, it is believed.

THE Cleveland Plaindealer says the custom of shaving on Sunday is about to be abandoned by the barbers of that city, the change to date from last Sunday.

THE Delaware Gazette says a citizen of that place, who used his hat as a depository for eash in hand, lost \$130 in consequence of his hat blowing off.

THE Portage county Democrat announce the death of Mrs. Sarah Hudson, the oldest person in the County, and resident for over fifty years. She was 94 years old.

New Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, has intro-duced a new Freedmen's Bureau bill into the House. It extends the act under which the bureau was created for five years, and instead of dividing the whole country into districts, it authorizes the appointment of those appointed under the existing law. The bill in some of its details is guarded against certain objections made by the President to the former bill. It, however, retains the Sea Island sections intact, and also the principle of extending military jurisdiction over all the agents and officers of the bureau

UNDER the old constitution of Sout Governor, but the new constution gives him the power. The first occasion of the exerthe power. The first occasion of the exercise of this newly given power by Governor Orr was, in regard to an "act to amend the patrol laws." which, in effect, re-established the police regulations with regard to freedmen, which had once controlled them as slaves. The Governor says that, having accorded freedom to the African race in their midst, the people of South Carelins are bound by duty and policy alike "to give him all the concomitants of what he regards as so great a boon."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

A BREOLUTION introduced into the Massachusotts Legislature approving the President's veto, was laid on the table by a very large majority.

An attempt was made Wednesday morn ing to blow up the office of the Union paper in Charlestown. West Virginia, by means of an infernal machine. A terrible explosion was the result, which effected, however, but little injury.

THE Decatur, Illinois, Magnet and the Mattoon Gozette say the winter wheat crop has been killed in those localities by the cold weather, and the Springfield Journal says the fruit crop thereabouts has been hopelessly destroyed.

News from Jefferson City, Nissouri. that the Democrats and Copperheads in the Legislature are enthusia-tic in their praises of President Johnson and his veto message.

It is proposed by the ladies of Milledge-ville, Ga., that a fund be raised for the bene-fit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, by soliciting donations of one dollar each from the ladies of the State. The Ruleigh Progress thinks that if they want to find real objects of charity they had better hunt up the widows of Union men who were dragged from their homes and mursered during the rebellion.

MR. COLFAX wagered a box of cigars with a member of Congress from Connecticut that the President would sign the Freedmen's Bill. The morning after the veto a box of cigars was found on the desk of the member, marked "From a victim of misplaced confi-

THE Missouri House, by a vote of 77 to 25. and the Senate, by 21 to 5, on Thursday, passed resolutions strongly commending the patriotism of the United States Senators who voted for the Freedman's Bureau bill after its veto by the President.

The trial of Major Gee, the commander of the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., has begun before a military tribunal. The charges are violation of the rules of civilized warfare and murder. There are many specifications of outrageous conduct.

Two U. S. officers are now in fail at Alexandria, Ky., for non-payment of fines im posed by a rebel sympathizing jury, for carrying out the orders of Gen. Palmer

Nine months ago Pithole City, Penn., consisted of two houses. Now it supports a newspaper having a circulation of three thousand copies, receives fifty thousand let-ters monthly, and sustains twelve hotels.

A Mr. WINTER of Louisiana, has engaged 350 Germans to work on his plantations. THE N. Y. News in speaking of the veto, says: "No act of the President's has grati-fied us so much."

Mr. TRUMBULL, in commenting in the Senate on the veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill, said that the bill did little more than give the sanction of the law to what is already being done without any statut; or provision.

THE small-pox is said to be prevailing and increasing in the towns of North Carolina, and further South.

POLLARD, of the Richmond Examiner, is again in Washington seeking another interview with the President. The order author izing him to publish his paper containing so many restriations that he refused to accept the terms.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville Journal says he thinks the peach crop in middle and Eastern Kentucky to be an entire failure. A BULLOCK was lately killed in New York

which weighed 3,795 pounds gross, and made 2,476 pounds of clean beef. He was sold for \$1,500. A LADY in New York has recovered three thousand five hundred dollars from a person

Ir is said that the Committee of Ways and Means are favorably considering the proposition to tax tabacco on the leaf, instead as now from the manufactured article. A MEETING of friends of the President

was held at the Cooper Institute. New York City, on Thursday evening, at which resolutions were passed commending the members, &c. Speeches were made by Messrs. Seward, Dennisen, Raymond, Dickinson and Opdyke. Mr. Seward thought there was but little difference between the President and Congress. He said the ship of State was about coming into the harbor. There are small reefs to pass as she comes There are small reefs to pass as she comes to her moorings. The pilot says she can safely pass these. The other says she must back, and lowering sail, take time to go around them. Mr. S. thought the President ought not to be blamed for refusing to accept the immense power and patronage "too hastily tendered him by a confiding Congress." Perhaps not.

MR. WADE has introduced into the Senate a resolution to so amend the Constitu-tion that the President of the United States shall be ineligible for a second term.

THURLOW WEED recently bought a house on Fifth Avenue, N. Y., for \$50,000, intending to occupy it as a residence. He is now connected with the New York Times.

MR. VOORHEES of Indiana was on Fri day ejected from the House on the ground that his election was secured by fraudulent votes. The contestant, Mr. Washburne, was awarded the seat.

THE President felicitously suggests that Forney is a dead duck. Forney has made a spirited reply. We thought he would find him game. GOV. FENTON, of New York, is under-

stood to strongly disapprove the President's veto message of the Freedmen's Burean bill as a most unfortunate act, and fraught with dangerous consequences. Ir is said that the delightful family mansion presented to Gen. Grant by the citizens of Philadelphia, is become such a museum

of trophies that there is no room therein to severe storm visited the country parishes of Louisiana, principally Attakapas. The hail was very large, and pelted many birds to death. On Sunday and Monday of last week

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ONE of the lions of the skating season at the New York Central Park is said to have been a man who has lost both legs, but skates swiftly and gracefully with a pair of artificial ones.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the white paper they use in printing the Ledger costs them one hundred dollars a day more than the sales of the paper amount to.

A woman in Harrisburg died from fright at being told in a joke that her husband had been accidentally killed.

The President has ordered the heads of Departments to stop advertising in the Washington Chronicle, on account of its opposition to his policy.

Ti is said that the Committee of Ways

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